Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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Anti-Suffrage Democratic Leaders Suddenly Change

Men Who Led Campaign Against Suffrage in Nebraska and Oklahoma Now Declare in Favor — Colonel Maher Conducted Opposition Meetings throughout the State and ex-Senator Roddie Blocked Oklahoma Suffrage Initiative

Col. John G. Maher, of Lincoln, the only man who persistently worked in the open against suffrage in Nebraska two years ago, has just announced his conversion to equal suffrage. Colonel Maher's decision comes after a study of the part played by women in the recent election, and he takes occasion to endorse the good judgment shown by the women voters. His statement follows shortly after a similar one by Mayor James Dahlman, who has announced that suffrage will hereafter be a principal campaign issue with him.

Ex-Senator Reuben M. Roddie of Ada, Oklahoma, who has been known as the most active opponent of equal suffrage throughout the State, has changed his mind. He has come out for suffrage during the last few days, and along with him Senator Logan of Hobart, Representative Hunter of Lawton and State Superintendent of Schools Wilson, some of the most prominent Democrats in the State and all previously bitter anti-suffragists, have likewise declared that hereafter they will work for the enfranchisement of women. The change is the most significant and sudden in the suffrage history of the State.

It was Mr. Roddie who challenged the initiative petition for equal suffrage a few years ago, declaring it to be fraudulent and inadequate and who succeeded in delaying the measure in the Supreme Court to the detriment of the suffrage campaign. He now declares, according to the Oklahoman, the leading Democratic paper of the State, that he believes women ought to have the ballot. He has observed, he says, that girls are more interested than boys in the study of civil government.

Senator Logan says he is now preparing a suffrage bill to present this winter in the Legislature, and Representative Hunter declares that he will support this bill and aid in every possible way to help carry it.

"Heretofore Col. Maher has been uncompromisingly opposed to equal suffrage," says the Lincoln Star. "During the suffrage campaign two years it was Mr. Maher who officiated as local spokesman for the opposition. He organized the anti-suffrage meetings that were held here and in other parts of the State, and when Mrs. A. J. George, of Boston, came to Lincoln represent-

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AS THE CARTOONIST SEES IT

Another Samson and Delilah
—*Baltimore American.*

The Discovery of the West
—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

GEOGRAPHY UP-TO-DATE

New York School Teacher—Miss Gwendolyn, Locate the United States of America.
Miss Gwendolyn (who comes from an "old guard" family)—The United States is a Large Country Somewhere West of the Mississippi River.

—New York Tribune.

SOCIALIST THINKS WILSON FRIENDLY

Believes President May Introduce Suffrage Measure—Urges His Party to Increase Activity

A prediction that President Wilson will support a Federal suffrage amendment is made by Joseph E. Cohen in The American Socialist of Nov. 25.

"It seems quite reasonable to predict that woman suffrage will be proposed by the President, possibly at the coming session of Congress," says Mr. Cohen. "In any case, it is sure to filter through in the next four years. If Wilson is going ahead, he will steal this march on the Republican party.

"That is to say, it behooves the Socialist party to put the issue of enfranchising women in the forefront of its agitation. This is the time for the Socialist party to strike out and gain whatever handicap it can in winning the sympathy of the women of the nation."

MONTANA VOTERS INCREASE FAST

Official Canvass Shows 177,272, Including Thousands of Women—Miss Rankin Polled 76,932

The complete vote for President in Montana this year amounted to 177,272, according to the official canvass made in Helena, Nov. 23. In 1912, only 79,910 votes were cast in the Presidential election in Montana, and in 1908 only 68,822. The new women voters are held largely responsible for the increase of 221 per cent.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, whose election to Congress had been reported close, ran 6,349 votes ahead of her opponent, and received more votes than her party candidate for Governor. Her total vote was 76,932.

LEGISLATOR SEES BIGGER N. Y. VOTE

Speaker Sweet Anticipates More Favorable Votes Than Were Given in 1915

Speaker Sweet of the New York Assembly, although himself opposed to equal suffrage, says he believes if a suffrage amendment is submitted to the voters of New York State next fall it will poll a much larger vote than in 1915.

He thinks the position taken by both Mr. Hughes and President Wilson in favor of woman suffrage in the recent presidential campaign will have a more favorable influence on the vote.

OREGON ADOPTS LOWER INTEREST

Oregon at the election last month adopted a system of rural credits, modeled after the Federal measure, which will bring the rate of interest on farm loans down to 5 per cent. in place of the existing rate of a little less than 9.25 per cent.

WOMEN CREATE DECENT CONDUCT

Lieutenant of Chicago Police Says Nov. 7 Most Orderly Election in City's History

A reporter on a suburban weekly, The Austinite, asked a member of the Chicago police force about the conduct of the election.

"Were there any disturbances?" he asked.

"The most peaceful day in Chicago's history," Lieutenant Elliott replied.

"Election day used to be terrible. Men got drunk and quarreled and fought and policemen expected to use their clubs.

"I guess it's the women. It's all quiet and gentlemanly. When the women go to the polls drunkenness, quarreling and fighting ends. That's our experience."

"It used to be like a day in hell, when we had an election," said Sergeant Farrell, a veteran officer. "But now it's all changed. It's the women."

WOMEN FLOCKING TO WASHINGTON

National Association Plans to Keep Committee There During Coming Session of Congress

Lobbying on a scale never before seen, even in the olden days, but of a sort which will stand the pitiless publicity searchlight, will be carried on at this session of Congress, beginning next week, by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. There will be no secrecy about who the lobbyists are or what they are after. A new Washington committee, consisting of about twenty of the most prominent women of the country, has been appointed, and they will work day and night for the national suffrage amendment.

With assurances of enough support to insure a vote on the amendment in both houses at the coming session, the women will work with a view to making such a good showing at this session that their work next session, or when the Congress just elected is assembled, will be simplified. They are quite confident of final victory at that time.

Some of the prominent women already assigned to work in Washington for the National Association are:

Mrs. Winston Churchill, of New Hampshire; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, of New York, member of the Industrial Relations Commission; Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, of Connecticut; Miss Heloise Meyer, of Lenox, Mass.; Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, of Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, of Columbia, Mo., first vice-president of the National Association; Miss Ruth White, of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party in New York City.

Mrs. Miller, as ranking officer of the national organization, wil

be in charge of the Washington committee, while Mrs. White will act as secretary. Mrs. Miller is best known for her work along pure food lines with Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. She organized the work for pure food in the General Federation of Women's Clubs and served as the Federation's pure food committee chairman until the passage of the pure food and drug act, in 1906. She was chairman of the Missouri Public Health Commission, member of the executive board of the State Conference of Charities, of the Missouri State Board of Charities and Correction and of the Governor's Committee on Tuberculosis. Before coming to the national board Mrs. Miller served as president of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Smith, of Kentucky, is the grandniece of Henry Clay and the granddaughter of Cassius M. Clay. Mrs. Smith is a graduate of the University of Michigan and has always been prominent both in club life and politics in Kentucky. She served as president of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, and when elected recording secretary of the National Association, she was holding the office of president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association. Mrs. Smith resigned from this office in November, however, as her work in Washington will require her undivided attention.

Miss Meyer, sister of George von L. Meyer, is the first auditor of the National Association. She is the chairman of the Berkshire County Equal Suffrage Association and has been active in public work, especially with regard to the conservation of natural resources. Miss Meyer has taken a house in H street, opposite the Metropolitan Club, for the winter, so as to be on the scene, and is planning to give most of her time to aiding the cause.

The aid of Mrs. Harriman is expected to be of great value, particularly as, through her association with the Administration while a member of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, she has formed friendships which will aid her in campaigning for the Federal amendment.

Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, of Buffalo, corresponding secretary of the association, and head of the organization department, started work at the capital last week.

She brought two assistants, Miss Alma Sasse, of Brunswick, Mo., and Miss Furman, both of whom were active in the West Virginia campaign.

SUFFRAGE ORATOR LOST TO CAUSE

Emily Montague Bishop Was Noted for Reading of "Scenes from the Senate"

Suffragists have lost a good friend of their cause in Mrs. Emily Montague Bishop. She is famous in suffrage circles for her readings called "Scenes from the Senate," a compilation from the current Congressional Record. Her ability to mimic well-known United States senators in voice, manner and gesture always afforded her audience keen enjoyment.

Mrs. Bishop was the widow of Coleman Bishop, formerly editor of "Judge." She was a warm friend of Senator and Mrs. Robert La Follette and by her will left their daughter, Fola La Follette, $1,000.

The New Situation in Suffrage

From an Editorial in the New Republic of Nov. 25

If the choice of Mr. Wilson was a wise choice, it was due to the women more particularly than the men. Mr. Wilson may privately consider that he would have imperiled his solid South if he had pushed the suffrage issue hard. Perhaps he would. But it should open his eyes to the consequences of the extension of the franchise that his election was determined by his margin in the doubtful suffrage States. Is the extension of the franchise a negligible, an unimportant consideration? Mr. Wilson can afford to be less impatient with the practical issue now.

Whether or not Mr. Wilson is to go on regarding woman suffrage as a foible, the election has revealed a new national situation in respect to it, one which professional politicians did not reckon on, which the standpatters of Georgia and South Carolina and Texas and the rest have never contemplated, which the leaders in Congress have hardly had time to grasp. The balance of power, so far as Congress is concerned and so far as the rival parties are concerned in national politics, is conceivably in women's hands. The women in the suffrage States, that is to say, can be expected and must be expected to turn the balance in 1918 and 1920, and the principal factor in their decision is likely to be the party record on the federal suffrage amendment.

To offer this as a threat is one way of playing politics. The deeper force of the argument lies in the probability of such a choice by the women, regardless of any direct appeal to them in validation of a threat. Other issues may intervene to distract the votes of women, to send one group in the Republican direction and another canceling group in the Democratic direction at the same time. But the issue of suffrage is absolutely certain to have more prominence now than ever. It is nearer the center of the arena of practical politics. The more prominence it has, the more the women who vote are likely to register their favor or disfavor in regard to a candidate's suffrage record and his party's suffrage policy. No party that refuses to meet the suffrage issue in the open can hope for victory in a pivotal quarter of the States in the Union.

In 1917 the Susan B. Anthony amendment comes up in Congress. Parties as well as candidates may expect to be put on record in this amendment campaign. No suffragist contends against getting parties on record, but there are many arguments against attempting to punish any recalcitrant party by campaigning against it. The chief dispute relates to winning suffrage State by State. It turns on the danger of lining-up any given party against woman suffrage and also lays stress on the exigency of bringing into disfavor good suffragists who support woman suffrage in Congress, while still belonging to a party that refuses to adopt the issue. There is point in all these arguments. For the suffragists to condense the opposition to their issue might prove singularly unfortunate, considering that a Federal amendment requires the support of all of one party and a large proportion of the other, considering also that three-quarters of the States are still non-suffrage States. But the popular sentiment for woman suffrage in the United States is great enough to justify the espousal of the suffrage cause by one or other of the great parties, and the suffragists have a right to compel each party in turn to consider their claims to its support. The politicians of either party may hope to condense opposition against the other in case the Federal amendment is made a party issue. But the wiser politicians fear the outspoken and wholehearted adoption of suffrage by their rivals. They know the hope of condensing opposition is vain. The suffrage leaders ought to revise their non-partisan policy sufficiently to avail of this party condition and make the rivals bid for their support. Each party now needs the suffragists, and each party knows it. There are enough men voters in both parties who believe in the justice of extending the franchise to keep opposition from solidifying, especially since one-quarter of the States have such singular punitive power.

To force the punitive argument is not considered good-natured, and American politics pretends to be good-natured. But is it good-natured to exclude women from active citizenship? The politicians who feel impatience with women for wishing to hasten their hour of grown-up participation in a grown-up world may decline to face this question. If they do decline to face it they should be compelled to measure the penalties of evasion; and practical penalties should be heavily attached to this feebleness of democratic will.

GIVE THANKS FOR SUFFRAGE GAINS

New York Delegates Proclaim Day of Their Own to Celebrate Forward Trend

Thanksgiving was celebrated a week early by New York suffragists in their annual convention at Albany. Feeling especially grateful for the victories of the past year, a Thanksgiving proclamation was drawn up Thursday, Nov. 23, as follows:

"Whereas, In the year that has elapsed the whole face of the world has been darkened by war, out of that war emancipation has come to the women of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yucatan and in some measure to the women of Holland:

"Whereas, One year ago 553,348 voters supported at the polls our desire to enter into full citizenship;

"Whereas, We are therefore assured that our desire for political emancipation has the support of a large and increasingly large number of the male citizens of the country; and,

"Whereas, We believe that we have been created equally intelligent and equally patriotic with our brothers, equals also in enthusiasm for civic righteousness;

"We, women of the greatest State in the greatest republic of the world, here assembled in annual convention, do

"Resolve, To announce a Thanksgiving of our own for the support of the half million votes at the polls November, 1915, and for that evolution in thought, in which we firmly trust to make us citizen equals with the men of our State in 1917."

ICELANDIC WOMAN POLLED BIG VOTE

President of Insular Suffrage Association Just Fails of Election to Upper Chamber

News of Iceland's election of last August, at which women voted for the first time under the new constitution, has just come to this country. Six members were chosen to the Upper House, and Mrs. Briet Asmundsson, president of the Suffrage Association, received a very large number of votes.

Though not elected, she was next below the successful candidates. A number of women candidates were up for office at the next election for the Lower House, in October, but the results of this are not known.

TRAVELS MILES TO CAST BALLOT

Federal Woman Worker Goes from Baltimore to Chicago to Take Advantage of Citizenship

Dr. Caroline Hedger of Chicago, a representative of the United States Bureau of Education, who has been working night and day to establish evening schools for immigrant women in Baltimore, interrupted her busy round long enough to go to Chicago, cast her vote and take the next train back to Baltimore in time to address the members of the Arundell Club and the Women's Civic League the day after election. She had traveled approximately 1,700 miles to take advantage of the franchise.

ELECTION AMUSED N. Y. INDEPENDENT

Empire State Thought It Elected President—Painful Awakening to Existence of West

After pointing out that the voting habits of the East and South are fairly well established, the New York Independent says:

"The West will decide future elections as it has this, because it is the mobile-minded section of the country. It holds the balance of power like a mass of independent voters in any State election. Consider for instance the vote on the State and national tickets in Kansas and California. Both went for Wilson, but Governor Capper won in Kansas and Governor Johnson received an overwhelming vote for Senator in California.

"It was amusing to see New York papers which had supported Wilson come out on Wednesday conceding the election of Hughes. New York State had gone for Hughes and that, in their minds, settled the question. They had not realized that the State that decided the election lay upon the Pacific, not the Atlantic coast. In the future, however, the West cannot be ignored, for with its increasing population its power will become greater. It is most important, therefore, to cultivate a good understanding between the two sections of our country and remove their mutual mistrust. They are becoming more alike in civilization and their interests are becoming more identical, and if their temperaments tend to diverge then they have all the more need of each other."

ANTI-SUFFRAGE LEADERS CHANGE

(Continued from page 385)

ing the National Association of Women Opposed to Equal Suffrage, it was Col. Maher who saw that a big audience greeted her and it was he who introduced her.

"The tide of events has swept over the incorrigible colonel and drowned out his antagonism to suffrage. He has joined Mayor Jim, Harry Fleharty, Arthur Mullen and numerous other Democratic celebrities in their outspoken advocacy of votes for women."

The colonel's statement speaks for itself:

"In the returns of the election nothing is more clearly manifested than the interest of the women of the country in the political questions of the day. It is shown beyond question that the women want to vote and I cannot agree with those who contend that the women who voted were swayed solely by the sentimental slogan, 'He kept us out of war,' because in some States they voted for Hughes and in others for Wilson.

"It also demonstrates that women will have a profound effect upon the course of our national destiny, but it does not follow that it will mean the feminine conception of life. On the contrary, I am convinced that women will stand for a nation of ample preparedness, a nation of power, a nation that will insist on the word 'America,' standing for the highest ideals and respected the world over, even though it means war.

"I still maintain that women's ideal is the home, and not politics, but I realize that delay will only result in agitation of great intensity and of purely a feminine nature which may lead to sex antagonism, and at the same time result in the subversion of greater issues. Moreover, the women of the West showed good judgment in repudiating the so-called 'billion dollar women's special' in the late election.

"For these reasons I am withdrawing my objections to equal suffrage without receding from my former position, just as I am in favor of carrying out the prohibition amendment in letter and in spirit, without changing my views on the liquor question. I voted against the amendment, and still believe that temperance, and not prohibition, is the solution. Thousands who believe as I do voted for the measure of prohibition embodied in the amendment, which is not radical, because by voting against it, they would be forced to stand for the American saloon, which conscientious men cannot endorse.

"John G. Maher."

Suffrage for women is expected by the women of Turkey, says Mrs. L. O. Lee, foreign secretary of the woman's board of missions of the interior, Congregational denomination. She has taught twenty years in an American school in Marash, Turkey.

The vote for President in Kansas, officially announced at Topeka, Nov. 23, totalled 629,791, an increase of 112 per cent. over the 365,444 votes cast in 1912. This was the first election in which Kansas women voted for President.

Suffrage Loses Brilliant Worker in Inez Milholland

Heeded Women's Call at Her Own Peril—Had Picturesque Career—Led Suffrage Parades, Chalked Sidewalks—Was Arrested for Defending of Girl Workers—Has Immeasurably Advanced Sisterhood of Women, says Mrs. Catt

"Inez Milholland Boissevain, lying on a sick-bed in Los Angeles, rallied when she heard that suffrage had won in South Dakota. While hoping for news of her complete recovery, who did not pause, and share with the suffragists their pleasure in this latest chapter of the Inez legend?" wrote the New York Tribune a short time ago.

And now what suffragist who has seen and known her, who that has worked with her and come under the spell of her wholesome democracy, her beauty, her healthful, buoyant nature, does not pause and pay tribute to her to whom the cause of women meant so much?

Inez Milholland Boissevain died in Los Angeles on Nov. 25, literally, as her friends said, a martyr to the woman's cause, for which she had spent a good part of her young life.

One of the best known suffragists in the country at the age of thirty, she had felt called to fight in the recent political campaign for the Federal suffrage amendment. Eugen Boissevain, her husband, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Milholland, her parents, it is said, protested, for she had not been well for weeks. But it was a call from which Mrs. Boissevain had never turned aside.

"I must go; the women need me," she said, as she set out alone to fight for suffrage.

Ill and increasingly unable to bear the strain, Mrs. Boissevain went gallantly on with a series of addresses all through the West before she succumbed ten weeks ago, while addressing an audience of hundreds of men and women.

"How long will it be before you heed the cause of the women? How long before justice is done?" she cried, then wavered and fell fainting upon the platform.

Ten minutes later she was carried upon the platform again to finish her speech from her chair. Afterward she was taken to the hospital where she died of aplastic anaemia, after blood transfusions had failed to save her life. Her husband, Eugen Boissevain; her sister, Vida Milholland, both of whom had made the sacrifice of blood for her, and her parents were with her when she died.

All day long messages of condolence came to her family, in token that women the country over were sharing their grief.

"She has immeasurably advanced the sisterhood of women," declared Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Suffrage Association.

Short as it has been, her career has been the most picturesque of present-day suffragists in America. She was graduated from Vassar in 1909 and then decided to enter Oxford or Cambridge University. Admittance was refused her on account of her sex and she returned here determined to enter the Harvard Law School. Here the same objection was met. Miss Milholland finally matriculated at the Law School of New York University in 1912.

In connection with her college undergraduate career she was the heroine of one of the most joyous traditions of Vassar. Under President Taylor "votes for women" was a forbidden subject of debate there. But Inez outwitted him. She passed word around, "Meet me in the graveyard!" And there among the tombstones the Vassar undergraduates assembled and were organized into a large, enthusiastic and aggressive "Votes for Women" club.

She took a leading part in the shirtwaist and laundry strikes in New York in 1912. Although known as the college beauty, and possessed of wealth and position, she shunned society as such and shocked the more conservative college opinion by her radical views. She also made a name for herself as an athlete, being captain of her class hockey team which won the college championship and a member of the 1909 track team, at which time she established a new record for the college in the eight-pound shot-put, at 31 feet 8⅞ inches.

During her career as a law student in New York, Miss Milholland continued her suffrage activities. During the Taft parade along Fifth avenue she shouted "Votes for Women!" through a megaphone from the window of a room she had hired, and made a speech to the crowd.

In November, 1910, she knelt on the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Normandie in Broadway and chalked suffrage slogans on the pavement. When the crowd gathered she addressed it on suffrage, and some of her hearers accepted her invitation to come to the Belmont and look over suffrage literature.

On one occasion she went to the Mercer Street Station, where fourteen girls had been taken, and asked the Lieutenant at the desk why the strikers had been arrested. Captain Henry told his men to arrest her and she was turned over to the care of Matron Goodwin until her father arrived and gave bail for her.

She was a member and active worker not only in the Women's Trade Union League, but also in the Woman Suffrage Party of New York, the Woman's Social and Political Union of England, the Woman's Political Union and the Political Equality League of New York, the Congressional Union, the College Equal Suffrage League, and the National Woman Suffrage Association, the Fabian Society of England, the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People and the Peace Society.

Inez was married in London in July, 1913, to Eugen Boissevain, of Amsterdam, thus adding another touch to her cosmopolitanism. That made her, under the law, no longer an American subject. But when Inez came back to New York a bride and was affectionately greeted by her old friends as "Dutchy," she confidently responded: "It won't be for long. I'm going to get him naturalized right away, quick" And she did.

After her marriage she became a more active and aggressive suffragist and general radical reformer than ever. She was a frequent and effective public speaker, and in such activities she especially excelled in the gentle art of "heckling the hecklers." Last year she organized a strong campaign against capital punishment.

She was war correspondent in Italy during part of the war and attracted attention because of her pacifist views. She was a member of the Ford Peace Expedition.

She was beautiful and spirited, and had rare ability in winning the hearts of people. Her enjoyment of life was keen. She was one of the bright spirits of the suffrage movement.

Editorially the New York Evening Post says: "She illustrated the fact that if the woman suffrage movement owes much to the younger women who have recently come to the front, they in turn owe much to it; for the opportunity to reach out, to test their talents, the chance to think for themselves and give expression to their best, is bringing forward many women who will be an asset to the nation's life, because of their sense of civic and social responsibility, long after suffrage is won. Among these the name of Mrs. Boissevain ought surely to be long remembered."

Gallantly

By Agnes Ryan

Inez Milholland, suffragist,
Lies cold with quiet eyes;
But women are unenfranchised—
So gallantly she dies.

Inez Milholland, suffragist,
Lays down her suffrage part,
And the pathos and the waste of it
Have chilled my heart.

VOTELESS WOMAN URGED TO VOTE

Mrs. Charles Noel Edge Finds Novel Way to Make Converts in New York

Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, a New York property owner, and corresponding secretary of the State Woman Suffrage Party, before the last election received a plea to "vote for Mr. Whitman." This is Mrs. Edge's reply to the president of the Receivers' and Distributors' Association of New York:

"I am in receipt of yours of the 20th inst., urging me as a property owner in the city of New York to vote for Mr. Whitman.

"Although I am a property owner, being a woman I have no vote in the State of New York. I am sure that you and all members of your association must be included among those voters who feel deep and intelligent sympathy with that class of property owners—women—who have no voice in their own taxation. I therefore ask you to sign the enclosed slip and to obtain for us other signatures."

CONTRIBUTIONS

Previously acknowledged	$3,990.95
Peabody Equal Suffrage League	10.00
Miss M. V. Loud	4.05
Mrs. Davis Ewing	10.00
Mrs. Oliver W. Gilpin	25.00
Miss Hester Coddington	5.00
Mrs. Liza W. Wilkinson	5.00
Miss A. L. Brown	4.00
Mary B. Jewett	5.50
Mrs. Elizabeth V. Gage	10.00
	$4,069 50

SOUTHERN PAPERS URGE SUFFRAGE

Editors of Three States Won to Movement by Demonstration Western Women Gave

Significant of the fast changing attitude toward equal suffrage in the South is the fact that the Asheville (N. C.) Times shortly after election came out in favor of the movement.

Mrs. Mary E. Robinson, editorial writer, in announcing the views of the paper, states:

"The Times believes that the day, the hour and the psychological moment have come in which to place before the voters of North Carolina an amendment to the constitution granting suffrage to women.

"The old arguments that voting will unsex women, that the place of woman is in the home, have lost even the hollow echo of tinkling brass and sounding cymbal. The voting women of the West who have carried back into office our greatest statesman, Woodrow Wilson, are a band of womanly women; those who know them can testify to their gentle domesticity, their earnest acceptance of the duties of wifehood and motherhood.

"Can we feel that ours is a true Democracy when the opportunities, rights and privileges of the men and women of our Commonwealth are unequal?"

"The most crushing and conclusive of all the arguments setting forth the hopelessness of the woman suffrage cause and its certain collapse is that supplied by the Philadelphia Inquirer," says an editorial in the News and Courier of Charleston, S. C., Nov. 22. "The Inquirer finds, after careful investigation, that woman suffrage has no chance of getting any further because the women of the West committed the incredible iniquity of assisting to re-elect President Wilson, and the people of the East will never consent to further extension of suffrage among a sex capable of so colossal a crime as that!

"That is one way of looking at it and people who are usually adept at conforming their thoughts to their wishes may be able to derive much satisfaction from the Inquirer's view. Such persons will not permit themselves to be disturbed by a suggestion of another sort emanating from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The latter paper suggests that the East's loss of political power may be due largely to the fact that women vote in the West and not in the East. It thinks that the Eastern party leaders may conceive a decidedly kindly feeling towards woman suffrage if they make up their minds that the only way to give the East an equal chance with the West is to give the Eastern women the vote. Had the Inquirer thought of this contingency when it wrote its obituary of the woman suffrage cause?"

The Times of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., declares that the Western women have saved the Democratic party, and that this fact should appeal to the honor of the "Solid South" in a prompt tribute of justice to its womanhood.

"Two Southern conditions stand out glaringly," says the Times. "Either Southern Democratic men are cringingly accepting their partisan salvation from Western women, or Southern men of the Democratic party must honestly extend the ballot to Southern women, that these women may return to their Western sisters' support in the next campaign. There are four years in which to pay this debt and Southern men must prove their honor. It is no longer a question of 'chivalry.' The chivalry was all on the part of the Western men who enfranchised their women. Now nothing remains for the Southerner but to discharge the great obligation under which the Western woman voter has placed him."

WANTS NATIONAL EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Mrs. Florence Kelly Urges Consumers' League to Work for Uniform Legislation

"For every woman who enjoys an eight-hour work day, there are ten men," said Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League, at the 17th annual convention of that organization in Springfield, Nov. 16.

She pointed out that at present only four States of the Union have drastic eight-hour laws for women workers, and expressed her earnest desire that the league work unremittingly for a uniform eight-hour law for the nation. The League's endorsement of this principle was the feature of the convention.

The four States which have eight hour laws for women are Arizona, California, Colorado and Washington, all suffrage States.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Governor-elect of North Dakota, Lynn Frazier, is a suffragist.

Miss Jeannette Rankin's campaign cost her $687, according to her expense account on file at the office of the Montana Secretary of State.

"With Congress a tie, why not do the gallant thing and make Jeannette Rankin Speaker?" asks the New York Morning Telegraph.

Another prominent Democrat who thinks that his party owes a great deal to the women is Senator T. J. Walsh of Montana, who directed President Wilson's Western campaign. In Portland, Ore., Nov. 18, he declared that the vote of women played an important role in democracy's success.

Premier Robert Borden of Canada recently remarked in an address in New York that women's relief societies of the Dominion had raised between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 by voluntary subscription in the last two years without having to appeal publicly for the money. The funds are used to finance the Dominion's share of the war expenses.

I hope that I am man enough to refuse any conspiracy of ignorance or prejudice that would continue the political condition by which women are classed with criminals and aliens.—Daniel A. Poling, Superintendent of the United Christian Endeavor.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

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LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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DECEMBER 2, 1916

BOYCOTTING EGGS

The price of eggs has broken all records. One man, known as the "Egg King," is said to be holding 70,000,000 eggs in cold storage, and other large dealers are doing the same. A general outcry has gone up against the "egg trust."

In New York this week the Conference of Mayors and several other organizations have urged a boycott on eggs, to force the food speculators to lower their prices. Mayor Burns of Troy, chairman of the Conference of Mayors, has sent out a State-wide call for such a boycott. The Housewives' League had already taken such action. In more than 700 moving picture theatres in Greater New York, signs will be displayed during the coming week, calling upon the public to stop buying eggs until prices fall. The offer was made by the president of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association to Commissioner Hartigan. Mrs. A. M. Palmer, president of the Rainy Day Club, visited the Commissioner and told him of a plan to provide thirty women speakers to go out and give addresses urging the boycott. Speeches will be made next week in all public school forums, and also at street meetings.

The distress caused by the food speculators is leading a growing number of persons to favor public ownership of transit and cold storage facilities. Commissioner Hartigan is reported as saying:

"The egg boycott should be maintained for at least two weeks. That will be the only way to break up gambling in eggs. Buying should stop, except for children and invalids. The problem of speculative food prices can be solved only by the organization of the consumers, through public officials. Our ultimate aim is to educate the people to demand rational State and national legislation to prevent speculative prices for eggs and other food products."

The keen interest shown by the women's clubs and other organizations of women shows that on this point many of them are already educated, and can help to educate the voters. Meanwhile the vigorous beginning already made in California is a hint that the problem might be dealt with more promptly if the housewives had a vote.

A. S. B.

THE COST OF COAL

The cost of living still goes up. In the case of some things the rise is inevitable. In others, it is pure robbery.

One thing that everybody must have is coal. The anthracite coal companies have been systematically gouging the public for years. Between Jan. 1, 1900, and the beginning of the present year, the coal companies raised the wages of the miners on three separate occasions. Each time they made the increase of pay to the miners a pretext for squeezing out of the public a much larger sum than the increased amount they were paying to the men.

Thus in 1900 they advanced the miners' wages 15.6 cents a ton for digging the coal, and at the same time advanced the price of coal to the consumer 23.2 cents. After the great anthracite coal strike of 1902, they raised the miners' wages about 13 cents a ton, and added almost 50 cents a ton to the price of coal to the consumer. In 1912 they raised the miners' wages only 9 cents a ton, but raised the price of coal to the public 25 cents a ton. All told, in the sixteen years preceding Jan. 1, 1916, they raised the miners' wages about 37 cents a ton and raised the price of coal to the public 98 cents a ton. For every dollar paid to the miners in higher wages, the coal barons have exacted two dollars more for themselves from the coal-using public. This year the old performance has been repeated for the fourth time.

In New Zealand, when the coal companies tried this game, the government placed upon the market coal from its own mines, at a fair price, and the inflated prices at once came down. They have been kept down by the same means. The government has made no effort to push the sale of its own coal, or to get a monopoly of the market; but the fact that government coal could always be had has kept the private coal companies from getting a monopoly of the market, and has therefore made it impossible for them to charge exorbitant rates. The United States government owns rich coal lands in Alaska, and could work them if it chose, and if all the power of the coal companies were not put forth to block such action. If all the housewives of the country had votes, they might be able to get it done.

A. S. B.

WOMAN IS BUYER

Some points in favor of equal suffrage are expressed in a novel way by Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr. He says:

"Ninety per cent. of everything purchased, except for business purposes, is bought by women, and they buy more of the tools of business then men buy of the necessities of life.

"Ninety per cent. of all advertisements are addressed to women.

"He who believes that woman is unfit, incompetent to manage her own and others' affairs, incapable of weighing values, should be confronted with the indisputable fact that woman is the majority buyer of the world.

"If the woman, who can discriminate between material quality and the lack of it, who can make a dollar bring a dollar's worth, is incompetent to cast a ballot, would it not be fair to refuse suffrage to men who do not know any better than to pay two dollars for a dollar shirt or fifty cents for a pair of twenty-five cent stockings?"

Again, Mr. Fowler says:

"Thousands upon thousands of young girls are thrown out into the world to support not only themselves, but their mothers, brothers and sisters, and to do not only their work, but man's work too.

"Where there is one man who assumes composite responsibility, doing his work and woman's also, a dozen women are doing man's work as well as their own. And yet these women, who successfully, and with every handicap of the times, manage their households, who are fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers in one, who do their work and man's work also, are considered by altogether too many men, and by far too many women, as incompetent to cast a ballot."

These and other good points are made by Mr. Fowler in "The Principle of Suffrage" (Sully and Kleinteich, New York), a little book which is refreshing in more than one respect and not least because it argues the question mainly from the plain standpoint of right and wrong.

A. S. B.

COLORADO'S ADVANCE

The drop in crime in Colorado during the past year has been conspicuous. A despatch from Canon City to the Denver Post of Oct. 25, 1916, says:

"So marked has been the effect of prohibition upon crime in Colorado that by the first of the year, or soon after that, one whole large wing of the State Penitentiary will be closed for lack of prisoners."

It adds that the culprits who do get sent there now are mostly committed for shorter terms and for milder offences than in the past.

The Rocky Mountain News of Denver says in its issue of Oct. 14, 1916: "Denver's jails contain 50 per cent. fewer prisoners since saloons closed. Men go home to their families." It goes on to print an interview with Chief of Police Armstrong, who says that there have been 2,000 less arrests in Denver this year than last. Nevertheless, the opponents of equal rights will keep straight on quoting a statement about the number of arrests written by a Denver clergyman long ago when conditions were quite different.

In the first six months of the present year, 1,964 mortgages were cleared off, in Denver alone.

A. S. B.

MAJOR BLETHEN TESTIFIES

In the State of Washington, too, there has been a large drop in crime, and an increase of prosperity.

The strongest opponent of prohibition in Washington, before it went into effect last January, was Major C. B. Blethen, editor of the Seattle Times. He now admits that all his direful prophecies have been disproved by the results. After six months of the new regime, the Seattle Times came out on July 2, 1916, with the announcement in big headlines: "Suicides and Murders Decreased by Half since Jan. 1; Arrests Due to Liquor Virtually Cut in Two."

Under this head, Major Blethen made his recantation. He pointed out that in Seattle the number of arrests for the first six months of 1916 as compared with the first six months of 1915 had dropped from 11,288 to 5,444, and that the number of prisoners in the county jails throughout the State had fallen from 594 to 204, while bank clearings and savings deposits had risen enormously.

Major Blethen also noted the interesting fact that the liquor press bureaus had stopped quoting Kansas as an example of the horrible results of the "dry" policy. He says:

"Perhaps this is due to the fact that the men responsible for the wet publicity have found out what I have, that it isn't safe to base any arguments against prohibition on conditions in that State. On the contrary, I have become convinced that the results in Kansas are about as powerful arguments for the drys as they could possibly desire! But here's the pinch: Seattle and the State of Washington have been picked as substitute horrible examples."

Major Blethen added that in the campaign against prohibition in Montana, Missouri and elsewhere the liquor people published every day long screeds giving lurid reports of alleged conditions in Seattle and Washington, which were wholly untrue. This accounts for the great prominence that the anti-suffragists have lately been giving to these alleged conditions in Seattle and Washington. They have simply been using the liquor men's statements.

A. S. B.

WOMEN OF GOOD WORKS

Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw has lately given $10,000 to endow a chair of constitutional government at Wellesley College. Mrs. Shaw has been for years a worker for woman suffrage. She believes that, with the suffrage movement advancing so rapidly, the women's colleges should give their students a comprehensive course in the fundamentals of American Government in order that they may understand the rights and duties which are so soon to come to them. This course is an introductory course in government, with especial reference to the development and actual working of the American political system, national, State and local.

The raising of the million-dollar endowment for the Nurses' Settlement in New York City calls attention afresh to the great work that it has done for many years in sending out nurses among the poor—a work especially important just now because of the 7,000 children in the city who have had infant paralysis and will need the most careful after-care if they are not to be crippled for life. The founder and the inspiring spirit of the Nurses' Settlement is Miss Lillian D. Wald, an earnest suffragist.

In England, the magnificent war service of the women has been led by the suffragists, and has converted most of the former opponents. In all the warring countries, the women formerly most active in the suffrage movement are caring for the wounded, doing the work left behind by the soldiers in the field, and in every way giving aid and comfort to their men. In the Parliamentary debates that preceeded the recent large extension of woman suffrage in Canada, special mention was made of the remarkable patriotic service rendered by the Canadian women.

Everywhere suffragists are active in good works. And still the opponents of equal rights keep on saying that the women who want to vote are selfish and unpatriotic, and care for nothing but the ballot.

A. S. B.

A DIFFERENCE

Twenty-eight bills introduced in the last Massachusetts Legislature, bearing upon the interests of women or children, failed to pass. This fact is making many converts to equal suffrage among Massachusetts women.

To offset it, the opponents of equal rights are pointing out that Governor Carlson of Colorado vetoed a number of bills which the women wanted, and which had passed the last Legislature. They should add the significant fact that Governor Carlson has been defeated for re-election. Massachusetts women have no votes, and, so far as we have heard, not one of the members who blocked those twenty-eight good measures was defeated in consequence.

A .S. B.

CALIFORNIA'S WAY

Everywhere the price of a loaf of bread is being put up, or its weight reduced. In California, since women got the ballot, a strict investigation has been instituted into weights and measures, and strong action taken to ensure honest dealing. It is reported that the saving to the consumer through honest weights and measures has been so great as almost to offset the increased price of bread. And it will be remembered that one of the first fruits of equal suffrage in California was the passage of a bill making it a legal offence to destroy any kind of food-stuffs for the purpose of keeping up the price.

FOR THE RELIEF FUND

Do not send to The Woman's Journal office for Miss Blackwell's new book of Armenian Poems. It is being sold for the benefit of the relief fund, and should be ordered from Robert Chambers at the Headquarters of the New England Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, Room 616, Ford Building, Boston. It will also be for sale at the Armenian booth at the Allied Bazar.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

MASSACHUSETTS

Nearly 200 members of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association attended the annual fall business meeting held Nov. 22, at Boston headquarters. Ninety-eight of those present were delegates from the various branches.

At the luncheon at the Westminster, about 150 delegates and visitors were present; and in the afternoon plans of work for the coming year were discussed by the departmental chairmen.

Chairmen of standing and regular committees spoke appreciatively of the co-operation given by the districts this fall. Special mention was made and special reports asked from Mrs. Pinkham, of the Suffolk Senatorial District, for her remarkable development of organization in Boston and from Mrs. John C. Lee for her activity and success in organizing her group of towns in the 2nd Norfolk Senatorial. Other "Special Mention" pieces of work were the Congressional demonstrations led by Mrs. Woodward of Worcester, and by Mrs. Briggs of Haverhill; the legislative work done by Mrs. Millard of Berkshire and her lieutenants; and the press work of Mrs. Mayberry of Pittsfield.

On Jan. 23, 1917, the State Association will hold a winter conference in Springfield.

The Luncheon Committee of the Suffrage Fair given at the Copley-Plaza, Nov. 13, 14, 15, wishes to thank its friends who by their generous contributions helped the committee make the restaurant a success.

Mrs. Judith Smith of East Boston, one of the few remaining suffrage pioneers, passed her 95th birthday on Nov. 26. Seven great grandchildren were present.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

In an editorial last week on the responsibility of the Republican party in the State, the Manchester Union said:

"When the Republicans in State convention endorsed the Chicago platform they declared for woman suffrage. This is not a back road matter. It stands squarely on the State highway of progressive legislation. The way to approach it is the way of honesty and fearlessness. The light in which it is to be seen is that of reason and justice, not of prejudice or expediency. The time has come for the men of New Hampshire to deal fairly with the women of the State."

INDIANA

"A Christmas gift to the cause of suffrage in Indiana" is the slogan advertising the fair to be held at the home of Mrs. Ovid Jameson, 1035 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Dec. 6 and 7. The Woman's Franchise League, under the direction of Mrs. Hortense Moore of Rockville, chairman of the State Finance Committee, assisted by a committee from the Indianapolis branch, is in charge of the fair and contributions are expected from leagues all over the State.

A program consisting of dramatic readings, music and aesthetic dancing will be given. Among the articles to be purchased will be souvenir handkerchiefs from prominent women in the State and nation, and two water colors by Eyden, a noted Indiana artist. A special feature will be the library booth, which will contain autograph books by Booth Tarkington, Meredith Nicholson and other Indiana writers.

A crate of young chickens is the gift of one league.

Terre Haute Normal Teachers' Association had a lecture by Dr. Anna H. Shaw recently as a part of a lecture course they are managing this year. The suffragists formed a parade to meet her and asked for the use of automobiles. The hearty response and the size of the parade indicate the growth in suffrage sentiment in Indiana this year.

TEXAS

The Texas Equal Suffrage Association recently opened headquarters in the Trust building in Galveston, and Mrs. Edith League is in charge. Every Saturday afternon teas are given by the Galveston league in the rooms.

Mrs. E. F. Harris was elected president of the Galveston league at its November meeting. She at once opened a vigorous finance campaign that has been attended with great success.

Miss Lavinia Engle is still State organizer and extremely busy, while Mrs. B. J. Cunningham, State president, is in demand all the time as a speaker.

It is confidently expected that the next Legislature, which mets in January, 1917, will pass favorably upon the amendment and the question go to the voters the same year. Texas is almost entirely Democratic in politics, and the recent presidential election has opened their eyes to things before unseen. Suffragists feel that Texas will be the first geographically Southern State to enfranchise the women if the campaign is vigorously conducted, and are working unceasingly.

The press of the State is almost unanimous for suffrage, and the leading papers are very eloquent editorially.

Mrs. Nellie McClung of Canada has recently been speaking in the State. At San Antonio she made many converts and gave new energy and more workers. There were present at the meeting eleven people from Elmendorf, a small town about twenty miles south of San Antonio, who came at the invitation of the members of the Suffrage Special, which made a trip to Elmendorf the week before.

Mrs. R. L. Sanford, of St. Louis, who was at the head of the Business Department of the suffrage campaign there in 1914, has been engaged as secretary of organization in San Antonio, and will work there and in the vicinity in the Suffrage Special.

Last week a business woman's branch of the Franchise Society of San Antonio was formed. A large attendance was expected at a supper at the Original Mexican Restaurant, where the meetings will probably be held.

The Suffrage Special went to Devine, Texas, on Nov. 25, to speak before the women's clubs and on the public square. These trips are arousing a great amount of interest.

OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoma Equal Suffrage Association is using the correspondence course in suffrage, prepared by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, as a guide for discussion in its winter meetings.

OHIO

In her opening remarks as State President at the State Convention in Lima, Nov. 15-17, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton said:

"We suffragists are nearing the end of a long, hard journey begun by Ohio women in 1850, taken up by the women of 1869, and again by the women of 1884. Some of us fell in in the early nineties and have been traveling with the army ever since. But one of the women of 1850 is still with us, three or four only of 1869, and the number of the 1884 pilgrims is small indeed. The road was narrow and rough at first and progress slow. Our highway is broad and smooth and men cheer us and bands play for us and the atmosphere is tense as we near the end. And women are there, thousands of women reaching for the ballot which we are taking to them, and we are glad that this is so; it is for them we have worked. We knew they would be there; we would not have traveled if we had not known it. We are filled with joy because we were able and willing to travel. We have learned such things on this long journey as we would not part with for our lives; we have traveled by the side of great souls who taught us as we went; we have made such friends, had such visions as the women at the end of the road will never know. We never ceased to sing the song of praise that we fell in with the real travelers. But let us not be intoxicated with near success. Let us keep our heads as our fathers said, let us watch our knitting as our mothers said, let us not step down from the plane we are now on, let us continue to be fair and honest and patient, and sympathetic, so that when our journey is over there will be no sores to be healed, no quarrels to settle. Many a person who has been great in adversity has succumbed in prosperity. Let us not be distracted by the cheers and the band, but let us watch our steps with our eyes on the end of the road. That end is near."

WISCONSIN

A frequent question presented to suffrage workers nowadays concerns the bill providing for presidential suffrage for Wisconsin women, which will be introduced into the Legislature this winter. The bill rests upon a part of Section 1, Article 2, of the constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:

"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress."

In the history of the past the Legislatures of the several States have selected presidential electors in many different ways. The Legislature itself has chosen such electors; it has designated the judges of the Supreme Court to choose such electors, and it may, if so inclined, direct that both women and men vote for such electors. The situation is exactly the same in all of the States of the Union and it was under this constitutional provision that Illinois women gained their right to vote for the President of the United States.

New suffrage organizations have recently been formed in La Crosse, Reedsburg, Baraboo and Wonewoc. These organizations are the result of efforts of Mrs. Helen B. McDowell, State organizer.

Mrs. Maud McCreery has just returned from So. Dakota, where she took an active part in the suffrage campaign. She worked in six counties in that State, all of which carried except one, which was lost by three votes. Mrs. McCreery passed her little black hat so often and so successfully at campaign meetings that her collections amounted to over $400. She calls this her "$400 hat."

LOUISIANA

Mrs. W. S. Holmes, of Baton Rouge, has been elected head of the State central committee of the Woman's Suffrage Party. Other officers elected were: Mrs. H. B. Myers, New Orleans, vice-chairman; Miss Katherine Chanelle, Lake Charles, second vice-president; Mrs. James M. Thompson, New Orleans, third vice-president; Miss Eva C. Wright, New Orleans, recording secretary; Miss Alma Sabourin, Baton Rouge, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Maud Parsons, New Orleans, financial secretary; Mrs. Henry Aschaffenberg, treasurer, and Mrs. D. D. Daggett, of Jennings, State organizer.

Doll day is to be observed all over the State on Dec. 15, and members of the party will beg, buy, dress and sell dolls to procure funds for the work.

GEORGIA

An ambitious part was played by suffragists in the parade organized by the Rotary Club of Augusta on the opening day of the Georgia-Carolina fall fair, Nov. 13. Many automobiles decorated with bright yellow streamers, American flags, suffrage pennants, and carrying prominent Georgia suffragists, passed through Broad street on the way to the fair grounds. Huge crowds lined the sidewalks and cheered the Rotarians and suffragists time and again.

Committees of the Augusta League were active at every point. Suffrage slogans appeared at every possible vantage place and were emblazoned on every vehicle.

"There was little else talked about than 'Votes for Women,'" says the Augusta Chronicle. "There was no sign to proclaim other than Votes for Women. There was a full mile of it—proclamations of Votes for Women.

"'Votes for Women,' floated boldly in dancing letters from every pinnacle. The band almost played 'Votes for Women,' and it seemed that there was 'Votes for Women' in every bugle call from the Milledge cadets.

"The fair was opened in fine style. 'Votes for Women' had a great day. Augusta is proud of the display. It was great."

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Arthur Hunter of Montclair, N. J., auditor of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, writes regarding The Woman's Journal's reference to Miss Hinck's plan for an outdoor theatre for Montclair: "While it is true that great credit is due to Miss Hinck for her part in suggesting this new venture, we must not forget that the theatre has been made possible for our town through the generosity of Mrs. Henry Lang, who has given the necessary $10,000.

"New Jersey suffragists cannot forget that they owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mrs. Lang for the help that has always been forthcoming whenever they have been in need. Also that until one month ago, to Mrs. Lang belonged the honor of being the individual who had given the largest single donation to the cause of woman's emancipation in her own State, that of New Jersey."

MICHIGAN

The feature of the annual convention of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association came in the form of an unexpected gift of $62,000 to be raised by Michigan men, headed by Mark T. McKee, of Detroit, secretary of the Michigan Fraternal Congress and Voters' League, and Grant Slocum, head of the Michigan Gleaners. The sum is to be raised in two parts: one thousand dollars a month during 1917, and the remaining $50,000 in 1918. Moreover, they propose to organize the Michigan Men's Suffrage Alliance. The proposition was tentatively contingent on the re-election of the president, Mrs. Orton H. Clark, of Kalamazoo, who had previously refused to run for re-election, but who was persuaded to reconsider her decision. The acceptance of the offer was unanimous.

The welcome to the city of Grand Rapids, where the convention was held, was extended the delegates by Mrs. William F. McKnight, who declared that the same men who voted for prohibition on Nov. 7 will vote for woman suffrage when it comes up.

Among the speakers of the session, which was held Nov. 15-17 inclusive, were Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado, and Miss Margaret Haley, of Chicago, who spoke on "What suffrage did for the teachers of Illinois." Mrs. Catt telegraphed her approval of the resolution adopted by the convention, which read:

"Reaffirming our hearty and undivided support of the policies of the National American Woman's Suffrage association, we stand ready to continue our intensive organization work and to enter into the State campaign in 1918, provided the national board approves."

Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. O. H. Clark; first vice-president, Mrs. Christopher Parall, Jackson; second vice-president, Mrs. Wilber Brotherton, Detroit; third vice-president, Mrs. A. T. Roberts, Marquette; recording secretary, Mrs. J. C. Brander, Kalamazoo; treasurer, Mrs. William F. Blake, Grand Rapids; auditors, Mrs. G. V. Jennison, Bay City; Mrs. T. S. Langford, Ann Arbor; member executive board of National Association, Mrs. G. Edgar Allan, Detroit.

VIRGINIA

Local organizations of the National Democratic Party in Newport News and at Hampton, since the re-election of President Wilson, have held celebrations of that victory, unique in that women were invited to participate.

The organization of Newport News had a torchlight parade, among the transparencies carried being one bearing the following inscription: "The Western women helped to re-elect President Wilson. Ladies, our hats are off to you!" The evening was concluded by a meeting at the Opera House, in which a box had been reserved for the women.

At Hampton, the women—suffragists and antis—were invited to take part in the parade, and cars were sent for them, free of charge. The cars were decorated in yellow cheese-cloth, flags, balloons, streamers and yellow chrysanthemums. Four young women and four children riding in one car held placards reading: "Future Voters." "Who Re-elected Wilson? The Women." Another car had a placard reading: "Not yet, but soon." Suffragists going through the crowd, distributed literature. Only the Democratic members of the League took part in the celebra-

tion, thereby maintaining the non-partisan policy.

Dr. W. A. Plecker, registrar of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, addressed the members of the Richmond League at their regular weekly meeting on Thursday, speaking on the relation of vital statistics and woman suffrage.

"When I told my colleague, Dr. Douglas Freeman of the State Board of Health," said Dr. Plecker, "that I would address the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond this afternoon, he replied: 'Then you will speak to the most intellectual audience in the State of Virginia.'

"You who advocate the extension of suffrage to all who are worthy of it," continued Dr. Plecker, "without regard to sex, have in mind in that extension likewise the betterment, first of home and child life, and through them, the improvement of the whole fabric of society."

ILLINOIS

The first bazaar ever held by the Chicago Political Equality League was a great success on Nov. 18, in the Elizabethan Room of the Congress Hotel. The financial success was only equalled by the splendid propaganda created for the national and State suffrage work. Fully 5,000 people visited the Bazaar during the afternoon and evening, and the bazaar chairman, Mrs. Howard M. Peirce, will turn over to the treasurer about $1,500 profit.

In the death of Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Illinois has lost a splendid suffrage worker. As a member of the Illinois Legislature, Dr. Hughes worked faithfully for the joint guardianship bill which was urged by the State E. S. A., of which Mrs. Hughes was then president, and he strongly supported all suffrage measures.

NEW YORK

Responding to the stirring appeal of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the delegates to the New York State Woman Suffrage Party convention, held at Albany, Nov. 21-23, pledged themselves to raise $300,750 for the 1917 campaign.

On Tuesday morning Mayor Joseph Stevens welcomed the 600 delegates who represented 725 organizations from all over the State, and 200 of whom came from New York City. "Suffrage first" was the keynote of the annual address of the chairman, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse; and at the banquet Tuesday evening the principal speakers were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Alice Duer Miller.

Mrs. Ogden Reid, treasurer of the party, announced that $100,000 had been spent in all branches of the suffrage work during the last year.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, chairman of the State Congressional committee, which has canvassed the New York Representatives on their attitude toward the Federal amendment, reported that eighteen were in favor of it, seventeen opposed and eight non-committal. Senator Wadsworth is opposed, and Senator-elect Calder, she said, was inclined to be friendly, but did not want the fact known before election.

Westchester County, under the leadership of Mrs. J. Humphrey Watkins, won the prize for the best organization. With 12,000 voters, it has an enrolled membership of 7,780 men and women.

Besides the pledging which took place on Wednesday, the prize for obtaining the greatest number of suffrage signatures during Harvest Week, Oct. 16-21, was awarded to Mrs. Cornelia de Zeng Foster, of Syracuse. The medal was designed by Miss Alice Morgan Wright, recording secretary of the Party. In the evening the delegates were received at the Executive Mansion by Mrs. Whitman.

It was announced that women from twenty-nine States were learning how to make suffrage speeches in the party's correspondence school. Mrs. Howard Mansfield announced that there were a few pupils in Great Britain and Canada and one promising pupil in Dannemora Prison. There are 1,630 weekly correspondents in all.

Mrs. Jordan Blair told of a suffrage novel, by a dozen or more writers, to be put ut as a serial in the Spring. All suffragists were asked to send their best recipes to the State Headquarters for a suffrage cook book.

It was decided to have an informal conference before the next election, the gathering probably to be held at Saratoga Springs in August; and resolutions advocating equal pay for equal work in the Federal civil service and commending the establishment of a separate division for women and girls under the United States Department of Labor were endorsed.

At an efficiency meeting, Thursday morning, Mrs. Helen M. Leavitt, a member of the legislative committee, urged that greater care be taken in advertising rural meetings. She said that the advertisers should create a wave of curiosity in the section where the meeting was to be held.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, New York, chairman; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, New York; Mrs. Raymond Brown, Freeport, and Mrs. Henry White Cannon, New York, vice-chairmen; Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, New York, treasurer; Miss Alice Morgan Wright, New York, recording secretary; Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, New York, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, New York, chairman Finance Board; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Yonkers; Miss Harriet May Mills, Syracuse, and Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey, Buffalo, directors.

MISSISSIPPI

At the recent annual convention of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs held in Greenwood, a resolution to endorse equal suffrage was introduced by Miss Pauline Orr, president of the Mississippi Suffrage Association, and other members of that organization.

There was a strong sentiment for the measure in the convention body. Not a single speaker opposed equal suffrage in itself; each was, on the contrary, careful to state some other reason for her opposition to the resolution.

The opposition finally fell back upon the position that, in the absence of instructions, they could not venture to act for their home clubs. And this was the consideration that finally defeated the resolution by a not very considerable majority. An amendment was carried postponing the subject for another year.

Among those speaking at length for the resolution were Miss Orr, who emphasized the political significance of the present situation; Mrs. Robert Somerville, past president of the Association, and Mrs. Monroe McClurg, long an officer and prominent in the affairs of the Association. Others who spoke briefly for the resolution were Mrs. J. J. McGrath, 1st Vice-President of the Federation; Mrs. Madge Quinn Fugler, Superintendent of Press of the Federation; Miss Blanche Rogers, newly elected Recording-Secretary of the Federation; Mrs. J. M. Harwell, President Equal Suffrage League, Meridian; Mrs. William Baldwin, President Equal Suffrage League, Columbus.

An interested visitor during this session was Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, Chairman Conservation Natural Resources of the General Federation, who had the privilege of the floor during the debate and spoke strongly for the measure, concluding with the statement that she had never heard on a similar occasion abler speeches in support of a suffrage resolution than those presented at this Federation.

That suffrage sentiment in Mississippi is growing is shown by the fact that Miss Orr, when invited two years ago to speak before the Federation, representing at that time the Literature Committee of the General Federation, was requested not to discuss suffrage. This year she had a place on the program. Her subject, "Democracy," was treated distinctly from the suffragist's point of view, and the address was well received.

Also pertinent in this connection, is the recent endorsement of equal suffrage by the Meridian Federation of Women's Clubs, probably the largest in the State.

Reviews of Recent Books

The "Suffragette Society" in China—Mrs Dargan's Sonnets—Armenian Poems—Suffrage in the Flying Squadron

Present-Day China, by Gardner L. Harding. Century Co., New York. Price, $1.00.

The Woman's Part is the title of a chapter in this book which will particularly interest suffragists. It pays a tribute to women leaders in actual fighting, in medical work, in reform measures. The constitution of of "the Chinese Suffragette Society" gives a good idea of the advance the woman's movement has made in that country. It calls for work toward the following program: The education of women, the abolition of foot-binding, the prohibition of concubinage, the forbidding of child marriages, reform in prostitution, social service to women in industry, the encouragement of modesty in dress, better terms of marriage leading toward marriages for love, the establishment of political rights, and changing the status of women in the family and in the home.

"Like the woman movement all over the world," Mr. Gardner summarizes, "the emergence of women in China is above everything a spirit of humanism, a regeneration of enduring instincts for good in both sexes, and a widening of that area of contact and understanding between men and women which inexorably grows with civilization."

"The Cycle's Rim," by Olive Tilford Dargan,* is a little book of exquisite sonnets, called out of the heart of a woman of genius by a great bereavement. It is in a class with Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese" and Alice Freeman Palmer's "A Marriage Cycle," in being the expression of a remarkable woman's most intimate heart. It is a curious coincidence that the three literary women who have given us, in poetic form, the most beautiful and touching tributes to their husbands, have all been believers in equal rights for women. It should silence forever the slander that suffragists cannot love. Incidentally, the sonnets must inspire any discriminating reader with a reverence for the rare soul whom they commemorate. The following selections, taken from the volume here and there, will give a taste of its quality:

There's topaz on the winds that touch my hair,
There's sapphire on the water where my hands
Dive under ripples, flirting with your prayer
"Drown not my doves!" Flame, flame, a white flame bands
The sky, but cool as purity, or snood
That binds a maid's dew-dreams. O Love, that gave
The bird its wing, brown earth the quivering wood,
The fish its fin, a free sky to the slave,
And man his God, give me the song that breaks
Like buds from heart-sod,—darts with pollen flying
To lips of lyric bloom, and silvery wakes
The trembling morrows, sweeter for that crying.
One deathless song,—of all thy gifts the crown,—
Flute-call of lovers till Time's sun go down.

* * *

I am a tree that puts out little boughs
Dreaming of harvest and a mellow moon;
But Love, who owns me by my many vows,
Comes nibbling, nibbling, late and oft and soon.
I like his lips upon my tender leaves;
'Tis joy to make him feasts of honey-buds;
But doubts come trembling, and a fear me grieves,—
I may stand barren in the laden woods.
And Love himself some day may seek my shade
To find but bony branches waiting him.
What shelter could I give him weary laid?
What succoring fruit from any staring limb?
Ah, Love, do not my harvest dream devour,
Lest thou know famine in my barren hour.

* * *

Beside an oak, sprung in deformity,
Curved backward to the ground in mighty pain,
Today we paused, nor dared I look on thee
Until I saw how straight it leapt again,
Bold to the skies, leaf fingers on the blue,
As proud alive as any thought of God,
Sipping the sun as heaven's favored do,
Sending the light's tide whispers to the sod.
Then vowed my eyes to thine no conduits dark
Feeding thy veins from tragic under-earth
Should hold thee bowed; the regions of the lark
For thee should open, thee by second birth
Made heir and comrade of the sky that bides
No pulse too weak for joy's eternal tides.

* * *

Thou art all soul, all airy loveliness,
And thou art gone; but still thy wounds I bind,
Still lift thy head and with cool leaves caress
Thy brow of pain and fire; still strive to find
The healing herb that never grew for thee;
Still wrestle with dark gods for thy white dream,
And challenge Fate with every artery,
While tears on our two faces make one stream.
Nay, drained now of life's ache, thou goest free,
Outside of time, this jail; dost give thy nod
To sunsets that the sun looks west to see;
Knowing at last thyself, myself, and God;
And with a sign so overpayst thy debt
All I have tendered seems vain counterfeit.

* * *

Our locust by the water trembles white,
And o'er the stream her foamy welcome swells;
Then falls your softest laughter, floating light
As tho' a breeze had put on fairy bells;
The laugh you gave when, glad discoverers,
We hunted home a scented wing of air
And found the tree that once among the firs
Of Horeb hill made there a mount of myrrh
And over Tyre a haunting girdle wound
Like odor in a dream. Ghost-delicate,
Again that fragrant wing uplifts the ground,
Whilst primal dust is young as thou in fate.
But as dead worlds fair in thy laughter bloomed,
Not in my sighs, but smiles, live thou untombed.

* * *

Let not a picture drawn on eyelids shut
Fill all my world; but may I, open gazing,
No symbol lose that liberal God hath put
Before my chastened eyes, their burden raising
To faith's pure height where burdens winged run,
An angel breed, to keep our feet from stones.
O may I as the sea that, seeking one,
Finds on its breast a thousand trembling moons,
Hold thee, my love, in all mine eyes embrace
Of loveliness! As bright through channelled moss
The forest water winds, be now a grace
Enwoven for me through Nature's every dross;
And touch of bending, sweet immensity
Make my least day orb mystical with thee!

*Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Net, $1.00.

A volume of translations of Armenian Poems has just been brought out by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, and is being sold for the benefit of the relief fund. It is a new and enlarged edition, containing more than twice as much material as the little book published twenty years ago. The 130 poems are by authors ranging from the Tenth Century to the present day. Some of these writers have high poetic powers. The book throws light upon the Armenian question from a new angle, giving a glimpse into the hearts of these persecuted people through their love songs, their cradle songs, their poems of patriotism and of exile. It also affords some insight into the strange and heroic history of this ancient race. Armenian literature is as unknown to most Americans as the dark side of the moon, because its treasures are locked up in a language that hardly anybody understands; but they are well worthy of study. The book has a double interest, that of literature and that of life. It can hardly fail to deepen the sympathy already felt for the Armenians, and to strengthen the conviction that the end of the present war ought to see the end of Turkish rule in Asia Minor. (Armenian Poems, Rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell. For sale by Robert Chambers, Room 616, Ford Building, Boston, Mass. Price, $1.50.)

DON'T WORRY ABOUT CHRISTMAS

You need not go out into the mad rush of the streets and stores and spend a great deal of money to get an ideal Christmas present. You can sit down in the quiet of your own home and just write down the names of your friends who would be interested to have The Woman's Journal. And who, in these piping times of suffrage, would not be interested to have the national suffrage weekly? One subscription costs only a dollar, and where can you get a better present for the money?

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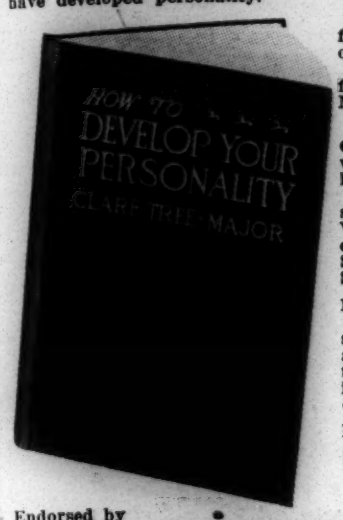

No matter how strong your belief in suffrage, to be an effective worker you need a convincing personality.

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Foreword by SIR HERBERT TREE.

Preface by FRANCIS T. MILLER, Litt.D., LL.D.

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SUFFRAGE FROM FLYING SQUADRON

"The suffrage movement is positive and constructive. The breaking down of the walls of indifference is close at hand. Final and complete triumph is inevitable, and it is not far away," says Daniel A. Poling, superintendent of the United Christian Endeavor, in a speech called "Mothers of Men," published in "Speeches of the Flying Squadron."

"Democracy is at best a succession of stumbles forward," Mr. Poling continues. "But democracy is society's last recourse since all other philosophies of government have been tried and found wanting. And without votes for women democracy is an attempt to walk by hopping on one leg.

"The blows of woman suffrage fall naturally for humanity's uplift. Suffrage will strike against child labor and white slavery, for mothers' pensions and vocational training in public schools, for the establishment of public parks and for a shortening to a proper length of the hours of toil. It will speed the day when women will say to men, 'No longer shall you exploit my sex in vicious marriage selection. Children of women no longer shall be compelled to suffer with blind eyes, twisted limbs, and idiotic brains because of the sins of their fathers. The double standard of morality must go.' . . .

"Only by stainless ballots shall we ever achieve a stainless flag. When the women of America are granted the voting privileges of citizenship, we will bury the liquor traffic beneath an avalanche of votes deeper than the foundations of the earth. Woman suffrage will not solve at once all the ills of the race. It is hardly fair to require women to correct in a few decades the accumulated masculine mistakes of uncounted generations. They will commit follies; they will make mistakes; they will go astray. Even we of the 'superior' sex have committed political follies, made mistakes, and gone astray. . . .

"It (the ballot) will be an all-powerful weapon, for it is the love weapon of the world; it will not fail, for in the hand that grasps it is the passion of motherhood, and in the arm that wields it is the strength of God."

The volume is sure to appeal to all who are interested in moral reform in the United States. It contains a collection of campaign addresses on national prohibition by an earnest group of men and women, including former Governor of Indiana J. Frank Hanley, Ira Landrith, candidate for the vice-presidency on the Prohibition ticket; Daniel A. Poling and Oliver Wayne Stewart. They toured the country for eight months during the winter of 1914-1915, speaking in 225 cities.

The book is published in Indianapolis at $1.50, by Hanley, Stewart, Poling and Landrith.

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"A Strong Man's House," by Francis Neilson. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. Price $1.50.

This is the story of a powerful English industrial lord engaged in making munitions on the theory that huge armaments are the best preventive of war. The story presents the newer ideal of world peace, contending against the war lust of mankind. It aims to set forth the point of view of the masses who are paying the bills of a war brought on by a selfish government.

THE NEW JULIA WARD HOWE BOOK

The story of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, by Florence Howe Hall. Harper and Brothers, New York and London, 1916.

It was in the days when women "neither spoke in public nor took part in political affairs," that Julia Ward Howe wrote the hymn which has been translated into Spanish, Italian, Armenian, and other languages. Mrs. Howe's daughter, a suffragist, tells "The Story of the Battle Hymn of the Republic" in a direct and sympathetic manner which cannot fail to impress her readers. The Battle Hymn was an inspiration—the result of "the religion of humanity and the passion for patriotism," after a period of meditation and reflection.

In 1861, Mrs. Howe with her husband and a party of friends, including her pastor, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, visited Washington. Everyone at that time was singing the favorite war-song,

"John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave."

"You ought to write some new words to that tune," Mr. Clarke told Mrs. Howe one day. She replied that she had often wished to do so. Awaking in the gray of the next morning, Mrs. Howe found the wished for lines arranging themselves in her brain. She hastily rose and scratched the lines on the first sheet of paper which she found.

"Soon after the war," the author tells us," she began her efforts in behalf of the woman's cause, which eventually won for her the great affection of her countrywomen as well as a reputation extending to foreign shores. She was deeply interested both in the club and in the suffrage movement. She lived to see the full flowering of the former and the partial success of the latter. Despite the many weary trials and delays she never lost faith in the ultimate victory of the suffrage cause. 'I shall live to see women win the franchise in New York State,' she declared, not many years before her death."

The many friends of suffrage who were also friends of the late Dr. Samuel J. Barrows and Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows will be pleasantly reminded of their summer camp in Canada by Mary P. Wells Smith's book for boys and girls, "Three in a Camp." Thinly veiled by fictitious names, the story describes the lovable personalities and pleasant scenes of that ever-memorable summer resort. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

"The Road Together," by George Middleton, is a play of modern life, showing how a husband and wife, though each is tempted to follow the lure of another "affinity," resist the attraction, and decide that it is better to keep together to the end upon the road of life, which they have traveled so long in company. Incidentally, the wife's influence saves her husband from making shipwreck of his political honor. The play is novel in its treatment and has some original and surprising situations. (Henry Holt & Co., New York.)

PROHIBITIONISTS STRONG ALLIES

Will Put Added Stress on Need of Woman's Enfranchisement and Look for Reciprocity

The Prohibition party has announced its intention of starting at once a new campaign to secure the support of the women voters in the next election and of making equal suffrage more of an issue than the party have ever made of it before.

In a bulletin issued last week the Prohibition National Committee declared:

"That the loyalty of the Prohibition party to the suffrage plank in its platform is not restricted to the few months of presidential campaigning every four years is the message that comes to suffrage advocates from the Prohibition National Committee. Without vacation, rest or let-up, the Prohibition National Committee is continuing its activities with practically as much vigor ten days after the election as was shown ten days before the election. With a permanent organization and an efficient staff, National Chairman Virgil G. Hinshaw and his able lieutenants are entering upon the new campaign with characteristic Prohibition determination.

"That this campaign will mean much to the suffrage cause is known to all who are familiar with the aggressive methods of the Prohibition organization.

"It is reasonable to expect that the suffragists will reciprocate the efforts of the Prohibitionists in so far as they may be able to do so. Suffragists generally have always been found favorable to the cause of nation-wide prohibition."

The bulletin comments on the election to Congress of Charles H. Randall, Prohibitionist, and Miss Jeannette Rankin, woman suffragist, and says that it would be significant of early approaching conditions if they should find themselves in control of the destinies of the nation by virtue of the unusual situation in the House of Representatives, which will probably give them the responsibility of casting the deciding votes on much important legislation.

Anna Louise Strong, running for the Washington State Legislature in King County on the Democratic ticket, came within one hundred votes of winning her seat.

At a meeting of the trustees of the South Carolina Medical College, held recently, it was decided to admit women as students on equal terms with men. Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., dean of the faculty, urged this action.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Three In a Camp, by Mary P. Wells Smith. Publishers, Little, Brown Co., Boston. Price, $1.20.

The War for the World, by Israel Zangwill. Publishers, The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, $1.50.

Understanding Germany, by Max Eastman. Publisher, Mitchell Kennerley New York. Price, $1.20.

The Long Road of Woman's Memory, by Jane Addams. Publishers, The Macmillan Co., New York. Price, $1.35.

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Post-Election Bargains

The Woman's Journal has a limited supply of good, up-to-date suffrage literature which it wishes to close out. It will sell to suffrage organizations at attractive prices. The literature is as telling as ever, and the price should compel a purchase by active suffragists. Write for further information if you are interested.

LITERATURE DEPT., WOMAN'S JOURNAL
45 Boutwell St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

VOTE NEEDED FOR EGGS AND BUTTER

High Cost of Living Proved to Be a Matter of Politics in Los Angeles

The high cost of eggs, butter, potatoes and other food necessities is proving to be inextricably mixed up with the government. An investigating committee of the New York Legislature is probing the situation. New York's Commissioner of Markets, John J. Dillon, is backing a legislative plan which would provide New York with one of the greatest central markets in the world. A bill is being drawn up for action in the coming session of Congress. And women are finding themselves extremely handicapped because of their votelessness to aid in a situation in which they are tremendously interested.

The discussion penetrated the annual convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party at Albany, and a resolution was passed to the effect that

"Whereas, Unenfranchised persons, whether consumers or producers, are at a great disadvantage, we affirm that until we get the vote we cannot expect to arrest the high cost of living."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw spoke forcefully on the resolution:

"After they got the vote, the women of Los Angeles made the Common Council open the storage houses, which had been kept full of fish while prices went soaring," she said. "Housewives with the ballot might do the same here with eggs that are mellowing as prices go up to 60 and 70 cents a dozen. Middlemen would not be allowed to have trainloads of potatoes rotting on the cars.

"They say to us, 'Women are the buyers' and blame us for extravagance. Yet the conditions governing our foodstuffs are political and are controlled by Government, and the first thing for us to do is to get the power to have the laws made and enforced to improve these conditions."

The women of New York are planning to parade 50,000 strong to the City Hall and demand that Mayor Mitchell and the city government take steps for relief. "It is just possible," suggests the New York State Woman Suffrage Party Bulletin, "that a trip to the nearest ballot box would take less time and that 50,000 votes would impress the city government no less."

AMERICAN WOMAN RELIEVES WOUNDS

Chemical Experiments Enable Prevention of Infection from Cloth Shot Into Bodies

Miss Mary Davies, an American woman, now working in the French hospitals, has just completed experiments whereby infection of wounded soldiers will be greatly decreased, says a cable to the New York Times of Nov. 21.

One of the greatest causes of infection found in all military hospitals has been pieces of uniforms shot into the body. Miss Davies's experiments consist in treatment of cloth by antiseptic substances so that after months of subjection to all forms of dirt and germs it remains absolutely sterile. Results of the experiments are now in the hands of the French and British authorities with a view of having all uniforms at the front treated with the Davies preparation. In England the preparation has had the approval of David Lloyd George.

The Sudden Democratic Shift

The last few days have seen a drift toward equal suffrage in the South and Middle West that is unmistakeable in its significance. In Nebraska, Col. John G. Maher, who conducted the anti-suffrage campaign of 1914 in that State, James Dahlman and other prominent Democrats previously opposed have suddenly appeared on the suffrage side of the fence. In Oklahoma, ex-Senator Roddie, who has been the back-bone of the opposition to suffrage, out of a clear sky has announced his conversion, and a whole series of Democratic leaders who were bitter anti-suffragists have declared that they have changed their minds. In Virginia, South Carolina and Wisconsin, Democratic rallies have all of a sudden proved incomplete without suffrage speakers or banners. Throughout the South there has been a marked shift in the attitude of the press. In the annals of recent suffrage history there is only one thing comparable to this change and that is when in the fall of 1915 President Wilson and practically his entire cabinet came out in rapid succession for the enfranchisement of women.

If this change in sentiment means anything, it can mean only one thing: that whether from its own initiative or whether from encouragement from the higher party circles, the Democratic party is getting actively behind the suffrage movement and is preparing to win the credit to itself of giving the women of the nation the ballot. It is up to Republicans, if they are to stay in the running, to see that this credit is not one-sided.

NATION'S BURDENS BELONG TO BOTH

President Woolley of Mt. Holyoke Urges College Women to Political Responsibility

President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke addressed the Wednesday Morning Club of Pittsfield last week on the subject, "The Education of the Modern Woman." She said in part:

"I am inclined to believe that in no place is the thinking woman more needed than in the home. But the thoughtful woman of today and tomorrow must be not only a homemaker for herself; she must be also a leader in home-making for others. And this is not so simple as it sounds. It means helping to think out a way by which our cities shall be cities of homes, for the humble, as well as for the prosperous and privileged. Home-making in this sense has many ramifications, movements for good housing, pure foods, inspection of markets and dairies, physically clean streets and morally clean amusements, playgrounds and vocation schools, reasonable hours and a living wage—for the professional man and woman as well as for the day laborer. It is a herculean task, this task of 20th century home-making, and in the solution of this intricate problem, trained minds must take the leadership. It has a social and political aspect as well as a domestic. And this great field of woman endeavor is not the exclusive responsibility of either men or women—it belongs to both, one of the unanswerable arguments for equal suffrage.

In 1914, the voters of Seattle beat the "dry" amendments by a 15,000 majority, while in the election this year the majority for the amendment was even larger than the previous adverse one. In Spokane and Tacoma the outcome was similar.

DEFEAT A BASIS FOR 1917 VICTORY

Mrs. Whitehouse Analyzes 1915 Loss and Sketches Coming New York Campaign

"A year ago a woman suffrage amendment to our State Constitution was defeated by popular vote," said Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse at the New York State convention last week. "We had carried on a great campaign. We had held 10,000 meetings, and distributed 7,000,000 leaflets. Two hundred thousand women had worked in the campaign without pay. It was a fitting culmination of the sixty-seven years of organized effort in this State. We had no great or insurmountable opposition. Our enemies believed we could not win, and therefore did not exert themselves against us. We had declared that we were organized to win. But we lost. We may well ask ourselves why. Mrs. Catt has told us it was because we, ourselves, did not have sufficient confidence in our ability to win. We made many sacrifices, but not enough.

"We worked like amateurs. Our motto was 'Suffrage first,' but we did not live up to it. We let other things creep in ahead. We thought of pleasures and of other duties. In the heat of the summer, when our efforts for our campaign should have been greatest, many of us left our posts in the cities and took a holiday. In the country districts our efforts slackened, too. When there was a choice of duties, other duties were too frequently given precedence over suffrage.

"We had an unparalleled chance to steal a march on our enemy. One more vote out of every nine would have meant victory. How many of us have told this tale: 'My district lost by a handful of votes; if I had only stayed at home and worked a little harder, I would have carried it.'

"We lost; but our very defeat may be the foundation for a triumph. If it is a question of making a choice between duties, we must remember the greatness of the cause we are working for."

The Universal Test for Voters

By Alice Duer Miller

Many Democrats tell me that the vote of the Illinois women in favor of Mr. Hughes has convinced them that woman suffrage does not work.

While many Republicans have been made antis by the probable vote of the women for President Wilson in many of the other States.

King George the Third would, perhaps, have granted the colonies representation if he could have been sure that that representation would always have followed his wishes.

And many American men today seem to believe that the only essential qualification for enfranchisement is to promise to vote as they approve.

IF

Oh, ladies, if you'd only show
That you would vote as I suggest,
Would make your cross for yes or no
Where I decide it would be best;

Oh, if you only could allay
Within my mind the dark suspicion
That you might vote for equal pay,
Or schools, or peace, or prohibition;

If you would vote for men and laws
To strengthen my beloved party,
Why, my indorsement of your cause
Would always be sincere and hearty.

But would your vote with mine agree?
What's that you say? You rather doubt it?
Why, then, my dears, it seems to me
You're really better off without it.

Why Be Narrow?

Why not apply some of the anti-suffragists' arguments to other groups besides women?

Take any two States that have the same number of electoral votes, like Oregon and Rhode Island.

Why should Oregon and Rhode Island both ask to vote?

Either they will vote the same way, in which case they will merely double election expenses without altering the result.

Or else they will vote different ways, in which case their votes are nullified and both are practically disfranchised.

Will any one dare assert that the interests of Oregon or of Rhode Island are different from the interests of the United States?

And, of course, the great danger of it all is that it leads to sectional antagonism.—New York Tribune.

LAST LAUGHS

Bishop (to little visitor, who has asked him to sign post-card portrait of himself): "But—er—surely I signed one for you the other day?"

Little Visitor: "Yes; but I swapped you for two New Zealanders."—Punch.

An officer who superintended the receipt of stores needed a clerk. He told the sergeant major to hunt up one. The sergeant singled out a sober-looking private and took him to the officer. "Are you a clerk?" demanded the captain. "No, sir," replied the man. "Do you know anything about figures?" "I can do a bit," replied the man, modestly. "A bit!" snarled the officer. "Is this the best man you can find?" said he to the sergeant major. "Yes, sir." "Well," growled the captain, "I suppose I'll have to put up with him!" Turning to the private he snapped, "What were you in civilian life?" "Professor of mathematics at — College, sir!" was the reply.—The Tatler.

In Boston Symphony Hall the other evening a young woman came in quite hurriedly after the music had begun.

"Have I missed much?" she asked. "What are they playing now?"

"The Ninth Symphony."

"Oh, goodness! Am I really as late as that?"

"Say, you," cried the victim in the crowded trolley car, glaring up at the transgressor, "my feet are not made to stand on."

"That's so," replied the other, pleasantly. "You don't need them for that while you've got a seat, do you?"—Philadelphia Press.

Jane Addams tells this story:

"I know a little girl whose mother has gone in for all the new fashions—sheath skirt, slit skirt, short skirt and what not. The little girl's teacher said to her, reproachfully, one day:

"'But, my dear, don't you want to grow up so that everybody will look up to you?'

"'No, ma'am,' said the youngster, decidedly, 'I want to grow up so that everybody will look 'round at me.'"

One day Mr. Tom Corwin met a political opponent, with whom he fell into discussion. Corwin constantly referred to the Whig party as if it were still in existence. "Don't you know the old Whig party is dead?" at last exclaimed his acquaintance. "Horace Greeley killed it, and it's dead and buried."

"Certainly," said Mr. Corwin, with much solemnity, "and I am one of its graves, sir, and not to be trampled upon!"

A boy in a Chicago school refused to sew, evidently considering it beneath the dignity of a ten-year-old man. "George Washington sewed," said the principal, taking it for granted that a soldier must; "and do you consider yourself better than George Washington?"

"I don't know, time will tell," said he seriously.—Popular Education.

"Could you suggest some suitable badge for our 'Don't Worry Club'?" asked the boarder.

"How would a pine knot do?" asked the Cheerful Idiot. — Indianapolis Journal.